

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN "GORDON" Capt. B. Wilhelm WEDNESDAY, 16th December.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill Beginning of January, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ERNEST-SIMONS, Girard, 7th Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ARMAND BEILLIE, Guignot, 8th Dec., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TONKIN, Charbonnel, 21st Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS DUMESNIL, Boyer, 22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA	First half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Feb.	SHANGHAI	First half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland, India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,

YONG BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WOOROW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong, 1st Dec., 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th Nov., 1908.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PRINCE'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

D. NOMA, PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS, No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a speciality. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

SIAM'S NEW COINAGE.

The Siam Observer prints the text of a provisional translation of the new Gold Standard Act. The Act is too long to reproduce but it may be stated that the theoretical unit is to be the tical of 558 centigrammes pure gold. The silver tical of 235 grammes shall have a value equal to the gold unit. The tical shall be divided into 100 satang. The coins to be minted are the Dos or 10 tical gold piece, the tical, two satang and satang in silver, the 10 and 5 satang in nickel and the satang in bronze. Gold and one tical pieces are to be unlimitedly legal tender; subsidiary silver up to five ticals nickel and bronze up to one tical. Foreign coins not legal tender unless expressly provided for. A stability reserve fund is to be built up to consist of a sum of 12,000,000 ticals transferred to the fund, of the gross profit on coinage, and any other sources of profit and income emanating from the fund. The fund kept in Siam shall be in gold and silver, either bullion or coin. Demonetisation will be accomplished gradually.

LUNACY PROCEEDINGS IN PENANG.

Some months ago lunacy proceedings were instituted, under Chapter 39 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1907, against the well-known Malay millionaire, Mahomed Ariff, by Jelliah, one of his wives, and Pawauteh, one of his grandsons.

Mr. Nambiar appeared for the applicants, while Mr. Armstrong opposed the application on behalf of Mahomed Ariff.

The enquiry was held in camera, and extended over several sittings. The judgment, which had been reserved, was delivered yesterday.

The allegation of the applicants was that Mahomed Ariff, who is said to be seventy years old and whose estate is estimated to be worth about three million dollars, was mentally incapable of managing his affairs and that, therefore, the estate had been mismanaged to the detriment of its numerous beneficiaries. The allegation of mental aberration was supported by medical evidence. The application was objected to by Mahomed Ariff on the ground that he was mentally capable of managing his estate, though his memory was somewhat impaired; and that he had appointed his second son, Wan Chi, to be his attorney and manage the estate under his direction. Mahomed Ariff also produced medical evidence to show that nothing was wrong with his mind except that he was a little forgetful.

His Lordship, in a lengthy judgment, decided that no order could be made.—*Strait Echo.*

CHINESE COAL FOR GERMAN CRUISERS.

The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says that experiments conducted on board the German East Asiatic Squadron with Hunghai coal have, according to official statements, been entirely successful, and it is confidently expected that in future the Shantung Colliery Company will supply all the needs of the German cruisers on the Eastern station.

As there seems reason to believe that Shantung coal will prove equal in quality to Cardiff and Westphalian coal, this means a great saving to the German Admiralty. In June 1907, the price at Shanghai of Cardiff coal was from forty to fifty marks, of Australian coal from thirty to thirty-six marks, of Japanese coal from fifteen to twenty-five marks, and of Shantung coal from seventeen to twenty-two marks a ton.

The Cologne Gazette points out that the fact that the German warships will be independent of foreignmen for their supplies of coal is even a greater advantage than the reduction of cost. The economic value of the German colony of the existence of an excellent coalfield in the immediate neighbourhood is, it adds, evident; the Shantung company will reap a reward for their trouble, and profits will accrue to the German railway, and good prospects be opened up for the Tsingtau shipbuilding yard, which is already in working order. The increase of the maritime traffic, which it is confidently anticipated that the new discovery will bring, must also swell the receipts from the public docks which the Government will take over on November 1st.

GINGER AND GINSENG.

A correspondent writes to the Rangoon Gazette:—The Burmese call ordinary ginger ginseng. But they are two quite different articles. The best ginseng comes from Manchuria and is highly esteemed in China; the best description selling for its weight in gold. Even the semi-wild quality from Corea is worth its weight in silver. A considerable quantity of cultivated ginseng has of late years been imported into China from San Francisco. Though ginseng is usually described in China as a medicine it really appears to be more of a tonic possessing in Chinese opinion marvelous restorative qualities. When a distinguished Chinese statesman is ill the Emperor as a special honour occasionally bestows an ounce or two of ginseng upon him. European physicians have decided that the virtues of ginseng are largely imaginary, but Dr. Porter Smith mentions having seen some cases in which life appeared to be prolonged for a time by its use. A Russian traveller states that one of the Cossacks of his party having chopped off a finger accidentally with an axe, applied ointment made from ginseng and the wound rapidly healed. In Manchuria a Chinese imperial edict made it at one time a State monopoly, much as druggists were declared Royal property in the times of Burmese Kings. As there appears to be no great difficulty in its cultivation, and it is so much more valuable than ordinary ginger, which grows well in Burma, attempts might be profitably made to introduce its cultivation here. Mr. E. H. Parker, the former Adviser on Chinese Affairs, mentions that he tried it once for scurvy which he was suffering from when in Corea, and that the only effect was to make him feel hilarious and full of nervous force. An American consular official there told Mr. Parker he had once tried it and that it made him a "perpetual blood." It is evident it must be cautiously used.

Intimations.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

THE following ARTICLES remain unclaimed:—
1. LACE HEAD WRAP.
2. CREAM NEW SCARF.
3. WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
4. CASHMERE SCARF.
5. CHIFFON SCARF.
6. FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS.
D. WOOD,
Hon. Sec.,
St. Andrew's Society,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1040]

NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM AND BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at Current Rates.

CRUZ, BASTO & CO.

11th November, 1908. [978]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland) opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,

84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908. [1769]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexes to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION, INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907. [933]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:

7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS:

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Work Days.

SATURDAYS:

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [169]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Klenow, Roux, Leduc, Valpey and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every other remedy in its class.

THERAPION No. 1

It is a powerful purgative, and is used in the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, such as constipation, indigestion, flatulence, and all diseases for which it has been found to be of service. It is a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every other remedy in its class.

THERAPION No. 2

It is a powerful purgative, and is used in the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, such as constipation, indigestion, flatulence, and all diseases for which it has been found to be of service. It is a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every other remedy in its class.

THERAPION No. 3

It is a powerful purgative, and is used in the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, such as constipation, indigestion, flatulence, and all diseases for which it has been found to be of service. It is a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every other remedy in its class.

Sold by all Chemists. [1040]

Honolulu, 4th December, 1908.

THE

Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Co., & Co., & Co.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.A reliable remedy for all severe, acute,
chronic, and lingering coughs and colds.
Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling
in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS,
\$0.60.Speedily relieves influenza, cold (in the
head, sneezing, &c.).WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES
\$0.75.For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness,
coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of
the throat and lungs.WATSON'S
WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCATION,
\$0.60.For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore
throat, &c.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908. [33]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1908.

SAVING THE SITUATION.

For various reasons which it would be improper to discuss at the present juncture, the Cantonese have succeeded in working themselves up to such a pitch of excitement that the slightest incident out of the ordinary rut of human affairs affects that calm reasonableness and sense of proportion usually associated with the natives of South China. That their ebullitions are but temporary and last no longer than the space existing between one incident and another is no guide to their conduct should matters of serious import arise, and if we were assured that the Provincial authorities were capable of keeping a tight rein on the hot-headed self-styled patriots then nothing need be said on the subject. But at this time, when the nation, however seemingly patient it may outwardly appear, is being rocked by underground agencies which are entirely beyond the control of the governing class, it is well to consider how closely Hongkong is affected by the latent ferment among the people on the mainland. The veil was momentarily lifted when an unfortunate Chinese passenger died from natural causes on board a river steamer while on the way to Canton the other day. We all know the prejudice which the most insignificant and irresponsible bellow of wood and drawer of water entertains against those subordinate officials who by reason of their position are compelled to exercise the modicum of authority they possess, in order to perform the service for which they have been engaged. It was a thankless task which the servant of the *Fatshan* had to carry out when he was required to collect the passenger's tickets, and we can well believe that he fully realized the unpleasant nature of his work. The realization of that fact must frequently have led him to pass unheeded remarks which under other circumstances would have demanded redress, and it is inconceivable that alone among a crowd of coolies he should have so far lost the instinct of self-preservation as to assault a peaceable passenger in full view of his compatriots. The idea is grotesque, but the ways of some Chinese, urged on by parties who may have reason to believe that they will personally benefit by fomenting a disturbance, are past all

human understanding. We do not for a moment suggest that the Chinese gentleman who signed the petition, which was presented to the Canton Magistrate, calling for the punishment of the ticket-collector who had the misfortune to be damned by the coolies as having been the direct cause of the death of one of their number, was an intentional or malicious misrepresentation of the facts. They simply allowed their commonsense to be outweighed by the clamour of an insensate, rabble, and assumed to be facts those perverted views which gain currency whenever the unusual occurs. Probably every individual Chinaman on board the vessel at the time had a special and original version of what had happened for the detection of his particular coteries, and it is a matter of supererogation to say that the allegation of to-day becomes the accepted fact of tomorrow, except among those whose minds have been trained to separate the wheat from the chaff and to view matters logically. It is to be supposed that the ignorant and, as we have said, prejudiced coolies were inclined to allow such a rare bit of news to be whittled down to a matter of every-day insignificance? Had they not to meet their friends and relate to them the adventures of the voyage from Hongkong to Canton, the scenes on board the vessel, the mischievous interference of an authorized official, and the culminating in the death of one of their own "kith and kin"? Their imagination, fired by other events which have no place here, would run rampant, and probably their tales would only be a trifle less inspired than those of the worthy Baron Munchausen and Sir John Mandeville. It was, we may confidently take it, on the spur of the moment that the petition was framed, when wisdom and second thoughts still tarried behind, otherwise we feel certain that an educated Chinaman would have drawn up such a document on the flimsy evidence they possessed. Fortunately, the Chinese officials who received the petition were not to be routed out of their ordinary placidity, and instead of making a *caveat* of the affair they contented themselves with practically leaving it in the hands of those primarily concerned. We pass over the ridiculous, grotesque and vain examination conducted by the native as rolings, accorm incers or quacks—whichever term is most appropriate—on the body of the dead passenger, in the hope of discovering the cause of death. What we would eulogize, is the promptitude with which the Consul-General for the United Kingdom at Canton, Mr. Fox, took the matter into his own hands. Right or wrong, be the law what it might, that could be discussed later. He constituted himself arbiter, and it is to Mr. Fox that the entire credit is due for saving the situation. Before the ubiquitous Chinese agitator had the chance of inflaming the public mind, he was coolly holding an inquiry into the circumstances, taking the evidence impartially as becomes a British officer of the Crown, and laying down the law as hard and fast as if he ruled the destinies of the most turbulent city outside the Balkans. The display of supreme and conscious rectitude and regard for the truth had its effect on the Chinese, for besides acting the part of the guardian of the rights of all sides, Mr. Fox anticipated criticism by admitting the public and the representatives of the press to the Court over which he presided. There was no hole-and-corner business, no strategic movements, to the rear, no hiding away from the light of day, no hanky-panky tricks to bewilder; and, therefore, no opportunity for the militant ringleaders of public discord to make capital out of the incident. Mr. Fox's action is deserving of the highest commendation; for it is due to his quick-mindedness, resource, and ready recognition of the possible consequences that serious trouble has been averted. That the accused was acquitted was a foregone conclusion after the medical evidence had been submitted, however nasty the result may taste in the mouths of the agitators. We can only trust that the matter will now be forgotten; and there is every reason to expect that the hope will be realized, especially at this time when events follow each other as fast as the leaves of Vallambrosa.

HOW TO BECOME SUCCESSFUL
AND INDEPENDENT.

Probably there are few people in Hongkong who do not appreciate an outsider's praise of their natural abilities, particularly when that outsider writes from a place two thousand miles away. It is always suspicious when a friend, who may be at your elbow daily, offers incense at the altar of your self-conceit, because there is generally an ulterior motive behind the votary's remarks. Not so, when the "congratulatory" hail from the great United States, and when the sole purpose of his laudation is to help you to climb still higher on the ladder of success. It was, therefore, with the highest gratification and unalloyed pleasure that we received a letter from Washington, D.C., setting forth in good, round Anglo-Saxon some of the reasons why the merits of the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph* should no longer be hidden under the proverbial bushel, as if that

was possible. As the reader has already surmised, the idea presented by the enterprising Americans was what is known as a money-maker, and it was our well-known ability as spell-binders that induced our complimentary friends in Washington to seek our services in what is represented to be the cause of humanity, etc. Owing to the enormous post office transactions of the firm alluded to, they were unable to afford sufficient stamps to permit of the envelope being securely closed, and it arrived looking like an "overdue bill." In fact it was only under the severest compulsion that any member of the editorial staff ventured to withdraw the contents of the open cover, but a glance at the letter accompanying sheets of printed recommendations, hints and "compliments" was sufficient to allay suspicion. The letter began "Dear Friend," which led at first to the conclusion that either Mrs. Eddy or the Salvation Army had routed us out, but no such luck. Still the first sentence shows how lame travels. It began as follows: "Your name came into our possession from such a reliable source, that we do not hesitate for a moment in making you the proposition to become an independent representative for our goods in your vicinity. From what we have learned about you, we are confident that you are just the person we are looking for, and we therefore urge you to consider this real opportunity with extreme care." Now, what we should like to know is—who has been ringing our praises so lustily that the good people of Washington, D.C., have arrived at a true and just estimate of our superlative worth? Who constituted that "reliable source"? Could it have been President Elect. Taft or William Jennings Bryan? with both of whom we had friendly converse when they landed on the shores of this sea-girt island. Even if it were one or the other of these distinguished politicians—and we feel inclined to back Taft, who was, possibly, influenced in our favour by the susceptible Princess Alice—how does this Washington firm know that we are just the person or persons they are looking for? No doubt they are, perfectly correct; they should know best the sort of character they want and it is not for us to argue the point. The next paragraph opens like a quotation from a policeman's evidence, but that is discounted by the series of facts which follow:—"From our information at hand we have reason to believe that you are, like other ambitious people, anxious to increase your present income by becoming associated with a well-paying established business. If so, you will be very much interested in reading the enclosed circulars. They describe very fully the position we now offer you, and show you just about how much money you can reasonably expect to make, if you decide to become our representative." As they say in the States—"Money talks," and our well-wishers are on business bent. They know perfectly well that we are ambitious; everybody in Hongkong is ambitious, but we refrain from hinting at the various directions which these ambitions take. Nor is there any question that we desire to be associated with a well-paying business—that is if the paying part finds its way into our pockets. The next point is as to the amount we may reasonably expect to make—and it will be noticed that up to this time we have no conception of the character of the business, but that is immaterial. Personally, a few thousand dollars a month would not be out of the way, and we feel sure there are others whose desires would be satisfied with less. This business can be done in one's spare time, so that the inducement to have a "douchon-dupris"—or words to that effect—would be eliminated, to the great joy of the women-folk. Our correspondent, suddenly breaks off his familiar tone to impart a little information which will come as an interesting interlude to most readers. As he, she or it says: "Science has proven that a great many diseases so common to mankind have their origin in a disordered condition of the digestive organs. Whenever the blood is affected by assimilating the poisonous matters of improper foods the functions of some of the complicated organs of our bodies are interfered with and we become sufferers, ranging from a slight indisposition to some critical illness. Thus by simply neglecting to keep the digestive organs in proper order anyone is liable to ruin his health, which means the wealth of most of us and the happiness of all. Everybody knows that practically all of these complaints, if taken in time, yield very readily to home treatment." As a brief, brief and masterly exposition of that feeling which comes over most of us when somebody springs the word "Work" on a convivial gathering, that synopsis will take some beating. Of course, readers are getting as impatient as we were to know what reference this had to our marvellous ability but perhaps they may see light in the next paragraph which runs: "Nature's Health Restorer is a simple household remedy, prepared to meet this great need. It is composed of roots, herbs and bark, and is put up in the form of chocolate, sugar-coated tablets, absolutely free from all opiates, narcotics and harmful drugs. It is both a most satisfactory household remedy and a most pleasant one to take. Thousands of persons

have used it with beneficial results, and many of them praise and recommend it, because they are grateful for what it has done for them." So it is a medicine that we are to put on the market. All that has to be done is to waylay a friend or an enemy, preferably the latter, ask him if he has down-hearted and as he opens his mouth to answer throw a chocolate, sugar-coated tablet down his gullet, and charge him the usual tariff exacted by the cured-on-the-spot fraternity. This is a game which children and young ladies might play with huge success. An elderly uncle, grumpy and bilious, would be an excellent subject to practise on, and if he should become riotous and purrily-faced all that would be necessary is to rig up No. 15, and send in a call for the Fire Brigade. Among the circulars which formed part of the package from Washington, D.C., was one headed, "Confidential Information"—and as it is marked "copyright, 1906," we shall not render ourselves liable to the law by publishing it, beyond stating that its real function is to tell the ambitious: "How to become Successful and Independent." The question is how can this end be attained? All you have to do is to send for a regular size box of tablets, which you will sell to your customers for a dollar gold, and you get that, outfit for nothing. Each box contains 200 "highly-polished, chocolate sugar-coated tablets" put up in three smaller boxes, each of which can be retailed at 25, 30, 40, each. But the first lot is to be given away free as an advertisement. A guarantee accompanies the tablets, and the customer, presumably, will gaze steadily at the parchment while the pills are playing catch-as-catch-can in his bowels. What the representative has to pay for the second outfit, when the patients have recovered from the first, we cannot say, and it would take too long to find out. By accident we have just found out after another perusal that the agent gets a box of pills for 55 cents gold, so that he makes 45 cents gold on each box sold, but if he orders 500 boxes at a time he gets them at 40 cents gold a box. It is like this: 500 boxes are sold at 40 cents; the total price to agents is \$200; the price to customers per box, \$1; total price to customers \$500; agents' profit \$300, all in U.S. gold currency. Why not make a fortune while time flies? We do not care for the agency ourselves, but in response to the appeal of the proprietors of Nature's Health Restorer we pass it on to any reader who fancies himself as a quack. But we demand a commission; we don't do good by stealth in Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SOME more deportees were landed in the Colony to-day. Sixteen arrived from Saigon by the steamer *Laurier*, and twenty-four from Singapore. They were turned over to the police to be shipped to their respective homes. One of the deportees from Saigon was in very bad condition, caused through ill-health, and had to be carried ashore.

A LAD named Lau Yau, nineteen years of age, was convicted in the Police Court, to-day, and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour for being a rogue and vagabond. Lau was discovered at about five o'clock this morning on the staircase of 73, Queen's Road Central. Lau admitted that he was out of work and had no place of abode, but denied that he was there for theft.

TWO summonses which are expected to have very interesting results were adjourned at the Police Court, to-day. The first one was that in which Phaga Singh, a watchman of Salt Fish Lane, and Khair Singh, also a watchman at the employ of Messrs. Levy Hermanns, are prosecuting the Jemadar and a sergeant of the Police Force and three Indian watchmen of the Opium Farm for committing an assault on them at Ma Tala Chung on the 29th ult. The second summons was brought by Khair Singh and Hira Singh against four others for a similar offence. Solicitors are engaged on both sides. The next hearing will take place on Tuesday.

FIRE AT WEST POINT.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$3,000.

A fire, resulting in damage being done to the extent of about \$2,000, broke out in a three-story building in Water Street, West Point, at about one o'clock this morning. The fire brigade, in charge of Mr. G. N. Orme (deputy superintendent of police) were on the scene shortly afterwards. With a good supply of water at hand the flames were extinguished before serious damage could be done. The first and second floors, occupied by coolies, were entirely gutted. The ground floor, occupied by a preserved fruit merchant, which was insured for \$25,000, was slightly damaged by fire and water. The fire, which was believed to have started in one of the upper floors, is believed to have been caused by a cigarette dropped by a careless coolie. The police are making the necessary investigation.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAINE DOCK.
American (*Mancharia*) 7th inst.
French (*Ernest Simons*) 7th inst.
German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 9th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 10th inst.
The Bank Line s.s. *Suvaric* sailed from Yokohama on 2nd inst.
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Yokohama at 11.30 a.m., on 4th inst.
The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Sydney*, &c., left Port Darwin yesterday, for Manila and this port.
The J. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Zealandia* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 1st inst.

Attempted Opium
Monopoly.

CANTON PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS REVIVED.

COASTAL TRADE PARALYSED.

At illustrating the ease wherewith the pledges given by the provincial authorities of China can be got over, we have the most recent instance. Before us in the revival of the opium regulations promulgated by the Board of Reorganisation, the Provincial Judge, the Provincial Treasurer and the Superintendent of Police on the 4th September, 1908. The regulations provided, *inter alia*, certain exceptional powers to the local authorities who under the new law might make—

- (1) Clear investigation into the number of shops selling raw and prepared opium in every city, town, village and hamlet.
- (2) That the local authorities shall have these shops registered.
- (3) That the authorities shall then grant them licences for carrying on their business, i.e., of selling raw and prepared opium.
- (4) That after ascertainment and registration of the number of opium shops in the Province of the Two Kwangs, no new opium shops doing business in the buying and selling of raw and prepared opium may be established.
- (5) All opium shops are to be licensed and the licence is to be renewable every year and any shop either buying or selling raw opium without having a licence is liable to be seized and shut up.
- (6) Individuals who wish to purchase raw opium must procure licences and produce them to the shop to enable them to purchase the raw opium from that shop. It is incumbent on that shop to see that the purchaser has a licence enabling him to purchase the specified amount and no other quantity than that specified in that licence. The purchaser has to hand over to the opium shop one copy of the licence on purchasing and retain the other himself. Purchasers without a licence are subject to arrest and punishment.

The British merchants engaged in the opium trade in Hongkong at once perceived in the objectionable regulations a gross abuse of their Treaty rights and effectively protested against the going into operation of the regulations to H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton and, by telegram, to Sir John Jordan in Peking.

On the 3rd October last His Excellency the Governor received a telegram from His Majesty's Minister at Peking, who stated that he has made verbal representations to the Wai-wu-pu and given them a memorandum regarding the Opium Monopoly at Canton. The Wai-wu-pu promised to telegraph instructions to the Viceroy on the subject.

The matter apparently lay dormant with the promise to Sir John of the ministers of the Chinese Foreign Office. But the quiescence of the Canton Provincial Authorities was not to remain long. With the usual subtlety of Chinese officialdom they saw what was seemingly a way out of the promise given to the British Minister to Peking. In reality the enforcement of the regulations in Canton itself was held in abeyance; but to circumvent the Wai-wu-pu's undertaking which had been advised to the Governor of Hongkong, the provincial authorities at Canton enforced the observance of the new law in all the prefectural districts of Kwangtung with the single exception of that whereof Canton forms an integral part.

As most readers know, Hongkong carries on a large opium trade in bulk with the Coast Ports of the Southern Province, and in particular with Waichow, Swatow and other outlying prefectures. The effect of the revival of the monopolistic regulations in the districts outwith Canton is producing very serious consequences in so far as the trade of this Colony in opium is concerned. Within the past fortnight there has been such a serious falling off in the export of the commodity to Swatow that the serious decline has amounted to a practical stoppage in the business resulting in serious loss to British merchants. The disorganisation in the trade is viewed with serious misgivings by exporters who see in the action of the provincial Government another blow to the precarious opium trade. The restrictive effect of the regulations on sales in the interior necessarily finds its reflex in Hongkong on the greatly diminished deliveries which have been reduced to a volume hardly worth speaking of.

At the present juncture dealers in the commodity at Swatow and its vicinity are enshrouded in uncertainty with the consequent result that confidence in the future of the trade is completely shaken. In the circumstance, it was only to be expected that the British firms of long standing in the Colony and interested in the threatened trade have taken the only step open to them by making representations to Mr. H. B. Fox, the Acting British Consul-General at Canton. From the knowledge of the British Consul's energetic promptitude in handling similar cases in the past, it can confidently be predicted that he will lodge adequate protests with the Viceroy against the latest, most flagrant and vexatious violation of British Treaty rights. It should be added that this infringement of the specific provision of the Treaty not only affects British opium merchants but British shipowners also in whose vessels opium in bulk from Hongkong are shipped to the Treaty Ports of China.

ONE of the largest gatherings, perhaps, the largest seen in the Supreme Court for some time, assembled there this morning. Every seat in the place was occupied and there was little standing room. On making enquiries we learnt that the crowd was there to hear the *Adversus* proceedings in which the Editor of the *Shing Po* was concerned. These proceedings were, however, abandoned yesterday on the release of the journals, but this was not known to certain classes of the native community.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.THE EMPEROR'S EN-
THRONEMENT.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shing Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

Pu-yi was enthroned on the 2nd inst.

The young Emperor was carried in the arms of his father, the Prince Regent.

Later.

The Edict announcing the accession of the young Emperor laid great stress on the institution of the future Parliament for China.

H.E. CHANG IN MAO.

A PERSONA GRATA.

[By courtesy of the "Shing Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

The Prince Regent is of opinion that H.E. Chang In Mao is a capable official and has every intention of reinstating him into office.

[H.E. Chang In Mao is of Keiping Mines fame and will be remembered as the Chinese official who represented the Chinese Government in the hearing of the case against the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., in London, about three years ago.—E.I., H.K.T.]

LEGATION GUARDS.

PROPOSED INCREASE ABANDONED.

[By courtesy of the "Shing Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

All the Foreign Ministers are agreed upon the abandonment of the contemplated increase in the Legation Guards.

OFFICIALS.

NO CHANGE TO BE MADE.

[By courtesy of the "Shing Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

The Prince Regent does not propose any change of important officials appointed by the late Emperor and Dowager-Empress.

A CONFERENCE.

HIGH OFFICIALS IN SECRET
CONCLAVE.

[By courtesy of the "Shing Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

On the 30th ult. the Prince Regent held a long conference with Prince Ching, Tsai Chien and Chang Chih-tung on important matters of State.

Grand-Councillor Yuan Shih-kai was not present at the conference.

A PRINCELY ACT.

THE RECENT'S MAGNANIMITY.

[By courtesy of the "Shing Po."]

Peking, 3rd December.

It is proposed by the Grand Councillors to make the Prince Regent a monthly allowance of Tls. 20,000. Prince Chun, however, had it reduced to Tls. 10,000.

CANTON-HANKOW
RAILWAY.

TO BE OFFICIALLY MANAGED.

[By courtesy of the "Shing Po."]

Peking, 3rd December.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has decided that the profits of the Canton-Hankow Railway will be apportioned to the shareholders; but that the management must be vested in the hands of officials.

His scheme in connection with the railway will soon be made public.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

EHO PARK.

WORKS TO BE ABANDONED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd December.

An Imperial Decree has been issued directing all the works now in progress in the Eho Park to be abandoned.

[Reuter's.]

Austria and Turkey.

London, 3rd December.

A noticeable improvement has taken place in the Turco-Austrian relations, believed to be due to the influence of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Austrian Ambassador remains at Constantinople, but rumours at Budapest and Belgrade that transports have been ordered to be in readiness at Riga, are causing uneasiness.

Italy.

In a debate on Foreign Affairs in the Chamber, a vote of confidence in the Government was received with an uproar and a storm of Radical protests.

Signor Barzani caused a sensation by declaring that, when the Triple Alliance was arranged, Austria promised compensation to Italy for an eventual annexation of Bosnia by the cession of Trentino.

Penny Postage.

Penny postage between Germany and the United States will be established on the 1st January prox.

The Near East.

The Italian Ambassador, united with the Grand Vizier, have intimated that they would make two proposals regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina, for which they have received instructions.

The Japan-American Agreement.

The St. Petersburg semi-official *Rossia* welcomes the Japan-American Agreement as dispelling gloomy apprehensions of war between two Pacific Powers and averting international complications relative to China.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram were received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory to-day:

December 4th, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Pelu Islands moving W.N.W.

NON-SUITED.

DECISION IN THE SEWING MACHINE ACTION.

The reserved decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz in the action brought by the Singer Sewing Machine Company against S. Ezekiel to recover the sum of \$45, balance due for a sewing machine sold to him on the instalment plan, was delivered in the Supreme Court, this morning.

His Lordship stated that he found that there were two contracts entered into between the parties. The first contract had not expired, and he was of opinion that there was no breach of the second agreement. He would non-suit the plaintiffs with costs.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

CANTON V. HONGKONG.

The following teams will meet in match to-morrow morning on the Club's ground, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

Canton Team: Messrs. Drummond, W. W. G. Ross, A. G. Wallis, R. C. Comer, W. Saunders, Pratt, H. Rossiter, Clyde, Chapple, G. S. Thorne, Turner and W. R. Robertson. Umpire: Consul Fox.

Hongkong 3rd Team: Messrs. H. R. Makin, (Capt.), E. W. Day, B. Jack, F. H. Stevens, A. P. Dashwood, W. E. L. Shenton, A. O. Lang, C. E. Shields, W. Waterhouse, E. B. Reed, and E. H. Hinds. Umpire: Mr. A. W. J. Peake.

CRAIGSGOWER V. H.O.A.

This League match will be played on the Military Ground on Saturday at 12.15 p.m. The following will represent Craigsower:—L. E. Lamert (capt.), G. A. Hancock, H. L. Manderson, W. H. Vivian, A. O. Brown, G. Evans, R. Foston, J. D. Noris, R. Bass, A. Osman and J. W. Stewart.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the League table up to date:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Percent.
Civil Service	4	4	0	4		100%
H. K. C. C. "B"	4	4	0	4		100%
H. K. C. C. "A"	4	3	1	1		33.33%
Telegraphs	3	1	1	0		
Craigsower	6	2	3	0		
Royal Engineers	4	1	3	0		50%
H. K. Police	4	1	3	0		50%
R. G. A.	3	0	3	0		100%
Kowloon	3	0	3	0		100%

N.B.—A tie counts as a point.

A tie counts as a point.

A tie counts as a point.

The Banishment Orders.

GOVERNMENT'S LATEST MOVE.

CHINESE SUSPICIONS TO BE ALLAYED.

As a result of representations to Government and upon further deliberations, we believe the suspicions, rightly or wrongly entertained by a section of the Chinese as to the contemplated banishment of inciters of disturbance of the public peace, are to be allayed. Many of the law-abiding Chinese have got it into their heads that they, too, might be banished from Hongkong because of their tacit approval of the Japanese boycott movement. But as no such drastic step was ever contemplated by the authorities it will be seen that their fears are without foundation. The native inhabitants will be given to understand that no necessity for a further issuance of banishment orders under the hand of the Governor need arise if they keep within the law. On the other hand, if there be any fresh outbreak of rioting all the machinery of the law will be invoked to maintain the peace of the Colony.

REPLY TO CHINA ASSOCIATION.

As we go to press, we hear that the Government have replied to the representations made by the China Association to the effect that it is not their intention to issue further orders for banishment as long as interference with legitimate trade is desisted from by those who control the boycott movement. This should have a reassuring effect.

MULTI-MILLIONAIRE'S SON'S AFFAIRS.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE OF BANKRUPTCY ORDER REFUSED.

Choi Chung Li, son of the late Choi Chan, a multi-millionaire, made application before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) to be discharged as a bankrupt. At the time he was adjudged bankrupt his assets amounted to \$17,182.95, the liabilities running into something like \$67,000 odd.

Mr. F. P. Heit (of Messrs. Brutton and Heit) made the application.

Debtor, cross-examined by the Official Receiver, said that he lived with friends in Wellington Street. For the last three years, since the bankruptcy, he lived in Canton and Hongkong.

How have you found the means for living?—I had no money, but the executors of my father allowed several tens of dollars to my wife.

Have you received any money from your mother?—No.

Are you entitled to some property under your father's will?—No.

You had some property?—Yes.

You say you are not entitled to anything further?—No.

How much money have you spent during the last three years?—I spent very little after the bankruptcy.

How much?—A few dollars a month.

Since then who have been keeping your family?—The executors of my late father allowed \$30 a month for my wife.

Have you earned any money since?—No.

What were you doing then?—Nothing, staying at home.

Are you not capable of doing some work?—Yes. After I am discharged I will look for work.

Mr. Heit asked for the debtor's discharge.

The Chief Justice said he could not do so according to law.

Mr. Heit:—Then, will your Lordship suspend the Order for twelve months?—I can do that.

The Order was suspended, debtor to report himself to the Court at the end of that time.

MAKING COURT.

DISREGARDING HARBOUR REGULATION.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, charged, To Kai, master of the steam launch *Logan*, with failing to observe the rule of the road on the 27th ultimo.

Lieut. Beckwith stated that at about 1.45 p.m. on the day in question, he left the Harbour Office steps in one of the Harbour Department launches. Half way across the Southern Fairway, witness saw the steam launch *Logan* crossing on his starboard bow. Witness ported to go under her stern, when the *Logan* starboarded. Witness had to remove his helm and only just cleared her by a few feet.

The defendant's excuse was that on seeing the Assistant Harbour Master on board the launch, he tried to show his respect for him by keeping out of the way.

Defendant was fined \$20 for his politeness.

DISOBEYING LAWFUL COMMANDS.

In the same Court, Mr. W. G. Christie, 2nd Engineer of the s.s. *Montague*, proceeded against Chan Fat, a fireman, for disobeying the lawful Commands of the complainant on the 27th October while at sea.

Complainant stated that on the 27th October, on the passage to Vancouver, defendant was on duty. Witness was not satisfied with defendant's work in the engine room, so he turned him over to the No. 1 fireman to work on the fire. The latter refused to do work at the fire and used strong language, both in Chinese and pidgin English. (Cross-examined by the Magistrate, witness said he understood a little Chinese). He was at the time on an upper platform and when witness went up to him, defendant rushed into the store-room and produced an axe, with which he threatened the complainant, saying, "You —; if you come near me, I'll put this through you."

This was spoken in plain English. The store-keeper fortunately held back the defendant, or witness would probably have been seriously injured.

Defendant stated that he did not refuse work.

He took the axe to cut firewood.

He was ordered to forfeit two days' pay and was further sentenced to a month's hard labour.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE GOVERNOR'S ENGAGEMENTS.

The following are His Excellency's engagements for the ensuing week:—

4th, Friday—H.E. receives Commander J. Dougherty, U.S. Naval Attaché at Tokyo. In evening attends performance of "Country Girl."

5th, Saturday—Lunches with cricket teams in the Pavilion 1.15 p.m.

9th, Wednesday—H.E. inspects Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, Kowloon. Dines with Stewards of Jockey Club at Hongkong Club, 11th, Friday—Opens Bazaar at 1, College Gardens in aid of the C.M.S. Training School, St. Paul's College and the Ministering Children's League Institutions.

THE CHEUNG-SHA-WAN TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Important particulars of the Cheung-sha-wan murder were given in the Police Court, this afternoon, at the trial of a coolie named Chiu Yuen Fuk, who was charged with murdering a compatriot named Choi Yuen on the 26th November last. The defendant, a man of about thirty-two years, pleaded not guilty to the indictment.

Mr. J. H. Kemp (first police magistrate) presided. Assistant Superintendent of Police King, assisted by Police Sergeant Angus, conducted the case for the police. The defendant was not represented.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, officer in charge of the Kowloon mortuary, gave an account of the numerous stab wounds he found on deceased's body at the post mortem examination he held. There was an inch wound at the base of the back of the neck on the left hand side, extending down for an inch; an inch cut on the outer side of the left elbow into the muscle; another inch cut on the lower part of the left shoulder blade; three long bruises on the other side of the right forearm; a bruise an inch long on the upper part of the right shoulder blade; two coils of the intestines protruded below the lower left part of the abdomen, covering about six inches in diameter. On putting the intestines back an inch and a quarter cut through the abdominal wall showed. The stab perforated the intestines and cut blood vessels and a large hemorrhage along the abdominal wall was torn. The heart was not exactly empty; the lungs were dry and bloodless. Death, in the doctor's opinion, was due to hemorrhage. A knife, commonly used by the Chinese, for slaughtering pigs was given to the doctor and he was of opinion that the wounds were caused by it. The weapon was about five inches long, the middle of the blade measuring some three inches wide.

The story which led to the tragedy was told by a "stone-carrier" named Wong Hin. The defendant and the deceased lived together in a makeshift on the hillside at Cheung-sha-wan, he said. On the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, witness was with the deceased in his shed. The defendant was present. In the conversation that followed deceased told witness that defendant stole \$1.50 from his trunk. The defendant was present at the time.

The Court:—What did he say to that? Witness:—There was a quarrel, and then a fight between them followed outside the house which was stopped by a woman and myself. After this defendant went away. That was all that took place that night and I went to a friend's to pass the night. Next morning, at about 9.30 o'clock, I went to see the deceased. I found him sitting on his bed. He was the only one in the house. A few minutes later defendant entered. I left the shed for a while and on my return I heard the two men quarrelling.

The Court:—What were they quarrelling about?—I don't recollect.

Can't you remember what was said?—No.

Do you know if it was over the \$1.50?—Yes.

And what followed?—They quarrelled for a few minutes. Then defendant pulled a knife out of his pocket. Deceased got up and ran out of the house. Defendant pursued him, overtaking him about twenty yards outside the house. The deceased was seized by the queue and defendant stabbed him with the knife. I saw this myself for I ran after defendant. There might have been four or five stabs given, but I only saw the one in the stomach delivered. With this stab deceased fell to the ground, and, holding defendant by the queue, called, "Save life."

Witness ran up and grabbed defendant by the arm, separating him from the knife. Witness also called for assistance. At that moment a man carrying a piece of rope came up and witness helped to bind the defendant's hands and feet. This accomplished, the deceased was removed to his shed, and a messenger sent to Sam-shui-po for the police. The hearing was adjourned at this stage.

PROPERTY-OWNERS' DIFFICULTIES.

RECEIVING ORDER GRANTED TO AHMET KUMJAHN.

In the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court, which was presided over by the Chief Justice, the petition of the Hongkong and Manila Yuen Shing Exchange Trading Company, of 64, Bonham Street West, for a Receiving Order against Ahmet Kumjahn was heard.

Mr. F. P. Heit, who represented the creditors, asked for the Order, and stated that the act of bankruptcy was notice to suspend payment. He then handed to the Chief Justice a letter from the debtor's then solicitor, which was in effect that debtor would file his own petition. The assets, he pursued, amounted to about \$330,000, while the liabilities reached \$185,000.

The Chief Justice:—The assets comprise real property?

Mr. Heit answered in the affirmative. He said that debtor's bankruptcy was due to the depreciation in the value of property. The debtor was not solvent, and if the property was to be sold now it would not realize much.

The Receiving Order was granted.

RAOR GOLD MINE.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT FOR 4 WEEKS ENDING 27TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

The mine measurements, and assay returns of prospecting work show a total of 933 feet for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 18 feet sinking, 75 feet driving, 307 feet cross-cutting and 543 feet of prospecting work as against 1,030 feet for the previous four weeks.

MINES.

Koman, 540 feet Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 3 feet, making a total of 80 feet. The lode 54 in. wide assays 148 dw.

540 feet Level, Drive North.—This has been taken from 27 to 29 feet.

540 feet Level, Drive North and South on Hanging Wall Portion.—These have been driven 2 and 1 feet respectively. The south drive is now only in work.

440 feet Level Drive South.—To this has been added 3 feet, bringing the total to 479 feet.

The lode 15 in. wide is worth 1 dw.

The winner from the crosscut off the main winze below this level has been sunk 10 feet, making a total depth of 38 feet, and is now connected to the 540 feet level. The lode averages 12 in. wide and worth 91 dw. per ton.

340 feet Level South. Drive South in stopes.—Here 3 feet has been driven making a total of 91 feet. The lode 54 in. wide assays 64 dw.

Cross-cutting for stopes filling.—109 feet. Stopes.—Above the 440 feet level, 2 stopes; Lode 69 in. wide and worth 5 dw.

Above the 340 feet level, 2 stopes; Lode 108 in. wide and worth 24 dw.

Above the 240 feet level, 1 stopes; Lode 132 in. wide and worth 14 dw.

STOPE MINE. 150 feet Level, Drive South.—To this has been added 37 feet making a total of 284 feet, south of shaft. The lode 114 in. wide averages 184 dw.

Cross-cutting for stopes filling.—188 feet. Stopes. Above the 160 feet level, 2 stopes; Lode 95 in. wide and worth 14 dw.

ANDERSON SHAFT. This has been sunk 8 feet, making total depth 215 feet.

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 Level South of No. 1 Shaft.—This has been driven 13 feet, making a total of 343 feet. The lode 40 in. wide averages 44 dw.

In the back of this level a stopes has been worked on a lode 52 in. wide worth 14 dw.

Above the No. 2 Level two stopes have been worked; the lode averaged 65 in. in width and 7 dw. in value.

Underground and at surface 543 feet of prospecting work has been done.

General.—At Bukit Koman the old head gear has been removed and a new one erected of the best Changai timber 14 in. by 14 in. and 45 feet high. The stoppage caused by the change accounts for the small footage in development.

As mentioned in a footnote in my last report a 14 in. die plunger pump has taken the place of the old 12 in. die in Stope mine and is working satisfactorily. The water at Anderson Shaft is now being pumped to the 10 feet level of Stope Mine and is easily dealt with by the large pump at Stope shaft; greater progress is now being made with the sinking.

To the Mill a new rock breaker has been put in. After the dismantling of the old one, the ore bin girders were found to be very rotten, and these have been changed. During the stoppage the pipe line at Simpan has been repaired and some changes made on the transmission line.

The stoppage thus caused accounts for the short tonnage crushed.

From the Wilfley tables 9.85 tons have been recovered worth 2.12 oz. per ton. The tables were idle for half the month being overhauled and repaired.

The twelve weeks clean up of the Cyanide has been made, and 109 oz. gold recovered from the treatment of 170 tons of concentrates and sands equalling a recovery of 12.82 dw. per ton and 86.6 per cent. extraction.

MILL RETURNS.

KOMAN.

40 stamps ran 23 days less 4.1 days for repairs, etc.

Huastington Mill ran 28 days less 4.08 days for repairs, etc.

Ore Crushed-Koman 884

Stops 2,616

Total 3,500 tons,

Amalgam collected 7,599 ozs. producing

Retorted Gold 930.5 "

Smelted Gold 913.212 ozs.

Average Yield 5.18 dw.

Value of tailings 740 dw.

From cleaning plates in addition to the above 174 oz. Smelted Gold has been recovered.

B. MALACCA.

No. 1 Mill ran 25 days crushing 1,266 tons

No. 11 Mill ran 184 days surface ore and 200 tons Mine ore

Total 1,866 tons.

Amalgam collected 435 ozs. producing

Retorted Gold 166 "

Smelted Gold 164 "

Average Yield per ton 1.75 dw.

Totals. Tons 5,166

Amalgam 3,616 ozs.

Smelted Gold 1,077.212 ozs.

174,000 Ceylonan.

Finances 88,806

Average Yield on 1,077.212 ozs. return, 4.01 dw. per ton.

W. H. MARTIN.

The Russian merchant who was charged with stealing five cases of cigarettes from a compatriot at Amoy the other day, bringing them to Hongkong for sale, was found not guilty of the charge by Mr. J. R. Wood, and was released from custody this afternoon. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared to prosecute. Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NILE."

Captain E. P. Martin M.R., will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 5th December, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908. [7]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908. [1043]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Reach, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908. [1044]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BULO."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th of December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns

